

Markbams
FAITHFVLL
FARRIER. *g+d*

Wherein the depth of his
Skill is laid open in all those prin-
cipall and approved Secrets of
Horsemanship, which the Au-
thor never published, but
hath kept in his breast, and
hath been the glory of
his Praeface.



Printed at London by R. Cotes for Fulke
Clifton, and are to be sold at his Shop upon
Newfishstreet-hill, 1647



In this volume are contained

1. "Marshall's Simplex Taraxacum"
 2. "Marshall's Simplex Taraxacum"
- in the Kings High Court
Hutchinson's.

Both cases & cases.

Attest, L. L. L.





28 MR 59

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MARKHAM
FALL
WATER

...the depth of the
...of the ...
to ...
...



...of the ...
...
...



To the Reader or Buyer
of this Booke,

IT is a true say-
ing, *Tempus om-
nia terminat.* So
I, Gentle Rea-
der, having gai-
ned experience all my life
to these present dayes, where-
in I am ready to creepe into
the earth, willing now at the
important request of my best
Friends, have yeelded my

To the Reader.

selfe to lay the glory of my Skill in *Horsmanship*, open to the world: and having kept secret in the Cabinet of my Brest, these Secrets by which I have gained from many a Noble person many a fayre pound, I now bestow it upon thee for the value of *four* Pence. It may bee, some will account mee a foole in print for disclosing my Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horse, before the Word of a Foole. For bee thou Noble, or what else, this here I doe is for thy Good. If you take pleasure either in an Horse to Hunt, or for the
Warre

To the Reader.

Warre, or for the Race, or for
to Draw, or a Hackney; come
hither, buy, see, and welcome.
Take my opinion, and thou
shalt finde in this my honest
Faithfull Farrier, a *Shoppe* of
Skill for thee to view: Let
this be thy Doctor, and thy
Druggist; Let this be thy In-
structor and Director. I hope
that no good minded *Farri-
er* will bee grieved with mee
because I give insight to the
Master of the Horse; For if
thy House were on fire, why
shouldest thou runne to fetch
thy Neighbours Water to
quench it, when thine owne
is neerer at hand? So if the

To the Reader.

Horses Owner know by this Booke how to save the life of his Horse, why should hee either ride or run to the *Farrrier*? But it may bee; every Owneer of an horie will not buy a Booke. It matters not if but every *Farrrier* have one, and but that one in a Town; I doubt not, but with making use of that one, many a Man shall save the life of his beast. Come therefore and read these Secrets, which cost me *Paines, Study, Practise,* and *Labour*: All which hath cost mee *Tronble* for thy *Ease*. This shall bee thy *Pleasure*, which hath beene my *Toyle*.
It

To the Reader.

It shall bee thy *Profit* which
hath beene my *Trouble*: And
this shall bee thy *Faithfull Ear-*
rier and *Instructor*.

For what Creature canst
thou name more necessary
than the Horse? and what
more helpfull in the time of
need?

For were we without Horse
in what a strait should we be
in? hee being our best *Servant*
both in *Warre* and *Peace*, and
of that inestimable value, that
he makes a Man proud of his
service.

Now if an Horse bee such
a profitable *Servant* for Man,
let us then respect the meanes
that

To the Reader.

that God hath given us for his cure; For here is a Schoole of skill for thy knowledge. First, How to make choyse of a good Horse. Secondly, what Countrey Horle is the most fit for thy use; Either for service in *Martiall* or *Warlike* imploiment, or for *Swiftnesse*, or for *Long travell*, or for *Draught*, or for *Coach*, or for *Cart*, or for *Packe*, or any other *Burthen*. This shalt thou find here, in as ample manner, as if thou wert an old Master in *Smithfield*. And this shall be my Glory, even as long as I live, that I have lived to leave this my last and best worke

To the Reader.

worke to the World, and to
them which will not live to
see it buried in *Oblivion*.

But mee thinkes I heare
some *Momus* say, That the old
Captain was unadvised to
put this in Print, which hee
ever kept as a rare Secret, and
it is true, *Veritas odium parit*.
But I reply, *Tempus omnia ter-
minat*. And though I had pro-
mised to my selfe, never to
have published this worke,
yet being so continually im-
portuned to Print it, I was
forced to yeeld, though I had
promised the contrary. And
let this excuse mee to those
Noble persons whose bounty

To the Reader.

I have felt, that for them I
was the willinger to publish
it in print while I lived, fea-
ring that after my death, my
then Fatherlesse Childe might
get a new name But now I
leave this, being begot in my
old age, to all Noble, & wor-
thy Gentlemen, and when
they looke not after him, to
the *Faithfull Ferrier* to be che-
rished and to be knowne by
the Name of *Captaine*

Gervas Markhams

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last and best labours.

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THE Faithfull Farrier :

OR,

A Catalogue of all those principall and approoved Secrets in Horsemanship, which the Authour never published, but hath kept secret in his owne breast, and which have beene the Glory of all his Practise.

Observations in the electing of Horses, and what Country Horse is for what use.



THE first, and principall thing, which giveth the noblest Character, to a good Horseman, is the well-electing of Horses for that use and purpose, for which you intend

2 *The Faithfull Fartier.*

to employ them: And in this choice there is no better or readier way than the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence horses descend: for it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heate, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an Horses Composition.

Touching the election of Horses by their shapes and proportion, by their Colours, and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances: I have written sufficiently in my former Bookes, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing shall fall from my pen in this Treatise but the very secrets of mine heart, things certaine and approved, things secret and unpublished.

To comethen to the election of Horses, according to their Races, Breeds, and Clymates: If you will elect an Horse for service, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, then these

The Faithfull Farrier.

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these are best, —

The Neapolitan.

The Sardinian, &c.

The Albaine.

The French.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with a faire well shaped and well mettled English Mare.

If you will elect for swiftnesse and service, then, —

The Arabian.

The Barbary.

The Spanish.

The Grecian.

Or any of these Bastardized in themselves, or with our best English Mares.

If you will chuse for long travell and service, then, —

The English.

The Hungarian.

The Swedish.

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The Poland.

The Irish.

If you will chuse for draught and
for service, then

The Flanders.

The Freisland.

Or any of the *Neiberlands*, either
Bastardized in themselves, or with
our English Races, and these are ex-
cellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack
or any burden.

*The occasion of inward Sickneses, and
Accidents, which happen upon those
occasions.*

Sickenesses are of divers kindes,
and proceed from divers causes,
have their divers Signes, and their
divers Remedies, as I have shewed
in my bookes: But to come neereſt
to the marke of curing, let me per-
swade you to call to account these

few observations.

First, to remember that all sicknesses in Horses, come either by Heates, in over-violent exercise; and then is the Grease molten, the heart overstrained; the vitall blood expelled outward; and the large Pores and Orifices of the heart stopped, that the spirits cannot returne backe to their proper places, but confound and mortifie.

Or else by Colds, in indiscreete keeping either before or after exercise, and then is the head perplexed the eyes pained, the rootes of the Tongue swelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rhumatick moisture, occasioning coughing, and the nostrils still pouring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or else by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good; or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholesome. The first kills the stomacke,

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make oppresseth the heart, and sends up those evill fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other mortal diseases. The second putrefies the blood, and turnes all nourishment into corruption, from whence proceedes the Yellowes, and other such like pestilent diseases, which suffocating the heart, spreads it selfe universally over the whole body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or lastly, by Accidents, as when a Horse receiveth some grievous and deepe wound, either in his body or else in some other vitall and dangerous part, by which nature is so offended that instantly a generall sicknesse seizeth upon the Horse, and (if not prevented) death suddenly followeth: and these sicknesses, are called *Accidentall Feavers*, for if you observe it, you shall finde the Horse sometimes trembling,
some-

The Faithfull Farrier. 7

sometimes sweating, sometimes cold, and sometimes burning.

Thus you see there are foure occasions of sickenneses in Horses, as Heates, Colds, Surfers, and Accident.

*The signes of inward
Sickneses.*

NOW to know the true signes of the Sickenneses; if it proceede from the first occasion, which is *Heates*; then the signes are these. First, heavinesse of countenance, swelling in the limbes, scowring or loosenesse of body in the beginning of the sickenesse, and drinesse or costivenesse in the latter end: short breath and hot, and a loathing or forsaking of his meate.

If it proceede from the second occasion, which is *Colds*: then the signes are heavinesse of countenance

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nance, and either cull or else closed up eyes, hard boyle or big pustules, betwene the Choppes and the rootes of the tongue, and sometimes an hard swelling up from the chops to the rootes of the eare: A rotten and moyst cough, the Horse ever chawing some loose, filthy, flegmaticke matter in his mouth after his coughing, which in one respect is no evill signe, because it sheweth a rotten cold that is newly gotten, and soone to be cleansed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chew after it, shewes a dry cold that is of long continuance, sore festered, and hard to be recovered: Lastly, his body will fall away, and when he drinketh the water will issue forth at his nostrils, and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and staring.

If it proceed from the third occasion, which is Surfeit of Meates
and

and *Drinckes*, either naturall or unnaturall, then the signes are these: First, heaviness of head and countenance, in such a violent manner, that the Horse can hardly lift his head from the maunger, a dull and dead eye, a staggering and reeling pace, and (if the disease be farre growne) a franticke and mad behaviour, as biting the Rake and Maunger, and at such as shall come about him, sometimes biting at himselfe, and beating his head against the wals, boards, or ground, and other franticke passions. But if the disease be lesse contagious in the braine, but more inwardly settled at the heart, then the signes are, yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inside of both the upper and nether lippes, and (if the disease be farre gone) then a yellowes over all the skinn, a continuall faint sweate, and a desire rather to lye downe, than to stand, besides a generall

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nerall loathing and forsaking of his meate, which is the common signe of all sickneses.

Lastly, if it proceed from the fourth occasion, which is *Accident*, then the signes are a perplexed and troubled body; sometimes sweating at the rootes of the eares, in the flankes, and behinde the fore-shoulders against the heart, sometimes trembling over all the body, and sometimes glowing and burning in the vitall parts, and on the temples of the head, against the heart, on the inside of the forelegs next of all to the body, and on the inside of the hinder thighs close to the body; also his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue subject to furring, and to a white scalded complexion; lastly, a generall loathing of his meate, but a great thirstinesse, and desire of cold drinke, and when he can drinke no more yet a desire still to hold his mouth

in

The Faithfull Farrier. 11

in the water.

Thus you have the foure occasions of sicknesses, and the signes by which to know those occasions. Now for as much as sicknesses come many times suddenly and unlookt for, and that not any man (how skilfull soever) but may sometimes be overtaken with the sudden sickness of his Horse: And though he can after upon consideration, give an account for such sickness when it is apparant, yet till nature hath thrust it forth, the disease was obscure to his knowledge; therefore I will here shew those generall and most usuall signes which doe attend and waite upon ever sickness, by which you may be enabled to know the approach or beginning of sickness before it take fast hold on the vitall parts, and so use prevention, or if it have taken some small hold, then how to fortifie nature against it,
and

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and so to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger; or being at the highest, how to qualifie the extremity, and to bring every vitall part and spirit to its first moderate state and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requisite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complections, qualities, customes, and conditions of Horses: for whensoever you shall finde any alteration in any of these, bee sure there will follow alteration of health as thus,

First, in the complections of horses, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your Horse be a faire bright dapplegray, or a fleabitten, a white, a white-gray or the like; if any of these colours, being naturally cleare and bright, shall grow duskyish or cloudy, or the white haire shall turne sandy and reddish, it is a signe of some unnaturall

The Faithfull Farrier. 13

all distemperature in the Horse, and that he is evill affected, and either entereth into a consumption, or into some other inward disease of body.

If the horse be of a pure blacke colour, a bright bay, a browne bay, or a red sorrell without flexen Mayne, or flexen Taile, a cleare chessenut or a mouse-dun; if these hairens shall grow discoloured and contrary to their proper natures, that is to say, of a weaker and worse complexion, as if the blacke turne dunnish or yellow: the bright bay, cloud, pale, and sandy: the browne bay, like the mousedunne: the red sorrell, corall or like the yellow-dunne: the chessenut, hoary and gray: and the mousedunne, of a more blacke and pale blue than is naturall, all these are signes of inward sicknesses. And as of these colours, so of any other colour whatsoever, if they shall alter from their

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their proper and true natures, to a worse and more uncomely complexion, that is to say, to a complexion that is unnaturall, and unproper for an Horse, they are most pregnant signes of some inward sickenesse, which either lingereth upon the Horse, or else is suddenly in breaking forth, and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of colours be unnaturall: For you must understaud, that if the Daple-gray, in proesse of time, doe turne to White; the darke Iron-gray, to a bright gray; the Blacke, to an Iron gray, and such like; that then this is a naturall, and no unnaturall alteration, and so no signe of sickenesse; and therefore not to be deceived, or to stand doubtfull at all, acquaint your selfe well with the true colour and complexion of your Horse, which you shall best discern when he is in the pride and height of lust, when he is warren,
full

full of flesh, and smooth, sleek, and shining: and when you shall see this complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect some sicknesse.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the Complexion of your Horse, which I include in his colour: so you must also have a settled knowledge in his countenance and gestures: and to that end you shall be carefull to marke and note his countenance, and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play as in his rest, at his times of feeding, & at his times of exercise: you shall note the cheerfulness of his eye, the carriage of his head and necke, which be his angry Characters, and which be his pleasant; when he biteth for wantonnesse, or for offence; and these you shall best finde out, in his feeding, in his exercise, and playing, and in his dressing; and if at any time, you finde any of these

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these Characters to faile on the sudden, and that his gesture is more lumpish heaue; then call your selfe to account what you have done, either in exercise, feeding, ayring, or ordering: for there is no doubt; but there is distemperature, and sicknesse is approaching if it be not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the complexion and countenance of your Horse: so you must also not be ignorant, but observe diuers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greatest lights that can be, both to health and sicknesse; and to this end you shal especially marke his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of discharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weak stomack: the first is healthfull, the latter unwholesome. If he eate with

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come, when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; hee will receive it cheerefully, and greedily, shaking his head, and shewing other signes of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after he hath used, if on the suddaine he refraine, and so receive his meate dully and unpleasantly, it is a great signe of sicknesse.

As his feeding, so you shall marke his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance: the Time, as whether he emptyeth in the Night-time better than in the Day; the place, as whether he emptyeth better in the House or Abroad, whether in the Hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you beginne exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring; whether

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at the Stable doore or at some usu-
all places by the way, or in the
Ground where you give him his
Exercise; lastly, for the substance,
whether it be much or little, if it
be much, you must forbear exer-
cise and make him empty the oft-
ner; if it be little, then you may fall
to labour at pleasure: then whe-
ther it be good or bad, and that
commonly falleth out according to
the foode he eateth; if it be cleare,
firme, and pale, with white graines,
and in complexion like sweete sope,
then it is wholesome; if it be blacke,
it shewes heate in the body, if grea-
sie, then it shewes foulnessse, if red
and hard it shewes costivenessse, if
pale and loose, then inward cold-
nessse. And as thus you observe his
Ordure, so you must also observe
his Urine: Of both which I have
written sufficiently in my former
Bookes.

As these qualities of feeding
and

and emptying, so you shall note his qualities in Rest and Watching, that is, in his lying downe and standing up, what houres and time he observeth for either, and how long he persevereth in them, and if at any time you finde any suddaine or grosse alteration, then be assured of some sicknesse approaching. And thus of any other particular quality in your Horse (which you shall observe in his health) for it is impossible to nominate all, if you finde them suddenly to surprise, it is doubtlesse that there is some sicknesse following.

As you thus observe the Complexion and qualities of the Horse, so you must observe his naturall customes and conditions, and how in his livelihood and best health he standeth affected, for to name them I cannot, because they proceed most from hidden inclinations, or else accidentall apprehensions, which by

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continuance of time grow to naturall habits : And any of these when they shall surcease or faile, are true prognostications of distemperature and sicknesse.

Many other signes of sickenesse there are, as the not casting of the Coate in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall dislike and leanenesse, where there is good feeding, beside many other : But they are so vulgar and commonly knowne, that I need not rehearse them, and these signes already written are sufficient for knowledge.

The

*The curing of any heart sicknesse, or
head sicknesse, or any ordinary
inward sicknesse.*

I Will now descend to the cure of these inward sicknesses, and although every severall sicknesse have a severall cure, as I have shewed at large in my Bookes, yet I will draw all here, into one hidden, but certaine and most infallible approved Method, which I have ever found prosperous and fortunate.

Whensoever, either by the signes before rehearsed, or other accident or knowledge you shall finde your Horse grievously pained with inward sicknesse, the first thing you do, you shall open his Necke-veine, and receive some of the first blood into a Pewter porrenger, which if you set it in cold water, it will presently discover the foulness and putrefaction, so then you shall let

C 3

the

22 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

the Horse bleed well till the blood change, neither must you be nice or tender in this action, because you must understand, that all inward sicknes in Horses, draw their effects from the putrefaction of the blood onely: And this is thereason.

It is certaine that the Horse (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Vessell, into which to receive the skummie and putrefyed matter which ariseth from the corrupt and collicricke blood, but it is either avoyded in excrements, humours, or moderate exercise and sweates, or else by immoderate exercise and violent labour. By too much repletion and fullnesse, by unwholsome food and evill dyet, or by some other naturall defect, this collicricke corruption increasing and overflowing, it presently and in an instant over-spreads the whole body, having its course through every veine, and so discoloureth
the

the skin, and makes all the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lips, also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof it brings a generall faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sudden and certaine mortality, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of horses, for which our weak *Farriers* can give but an idle and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least, most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his head to the empty Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high that hee shall bee compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet so low that hee may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him

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stand at least two houres.

Now if the sicknesse be not very contagious and dangerous, you shall not administer any potion unto him that day, because the veine being opened, and all the humors, powers, and faculties of the body disturbed, it will be a double vexation to the spirits to have the working of the Potion also; therefore in this case, the sicknesse not being violent, you may forbear further administration, and onely after the Horse hath fasted, as before sayd, you shall give him such foode as he will eate, whether it be Hay, Bread, or Corne; and alwayes provide that it be strong, savory, sweete, dry, and cleane drest: as for the quantity it matters not, for a small pittance will mainetaine life; and humour is now to the Horse as food, besides emptinesse is no great displeasure.

At high Noone you shall give him a sweete Mash of Malt and
Water

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a pecke of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it selfe, then take a gallon of faire cleere Water, and set it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moyst and cover the Malt all over, and stirre them exceedingly well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon tasting it with your finger, till it be as sweete as any Honey, and then cover it over with Cloathes as close as you can, and so let it stand and stoove for two or three houres at the least; then the houre being come, in which the Horse is to receive it, uncover the Mash, and stirre it well about, but finding it too hot, then put to it some cleare cold Water, that may temper and allay it, but in any wise not so much as may take away any part

part of the sweetenesse, and in this tempering with your hand crush and squeeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Mash being lukewarme) give it the Horse to drinke and if he will eate of the Malt, let him take therof at his pleasure. This is the best manner of making an ordinary Mash, or Horse Caudle, for of that nature and quality it is, and to that purpose that a Caudle is administered to a Man, is this given to a Horse; for you must understand, that in these contagious diseases nothing is more pestilent than cold Water, and especially when exercise cannot be used.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horse-Groomes doe make the Mash another way, putting the Malt to the Water, at the first, and so boyling them both together, but this is unwholesome and naught, and that every good House-wife can witnesse, for this long boyling over-scaldes the

the Malt, takes away the strength and sweetenesse, and gives an harsh and unsavory taste, which is offensive to the Horses Nature.

If your Horse be coy, and refuse to take the Mash, as many are, partly for want of use and custome, and partly through weakenesse of stomacke, then you shall straine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and so give it him with an horne to drink, then take the graines which you have so strained and put them in the Maunger before the Horse, on which whether he feede or no, it matters not, for if he but smell and snuffell his nose upon them, it is sufficient, and the sume thereof is wonderous wholesome for his head.

After you have thus given him his Mash, you shall see that hee be very warmly cloathed, as namely, a good Woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heart, a large
Cloath

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Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wispt round about, with soft, thicke, and large wispes; for the little, hard, and neate wispes, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholesome for the body, for their hardnesse and smallnesse makes an impression into the Horses sides, and causeth him forbear to lye downe, when Nature and rest requireth it.

The Horse being thus warmly cloathed as aforesayd, and with a very warme breast-cloth before his breast, for that is an especiall part to keepe warme, you shall then cause one or two to rub all his foure Legs from his knees and Cambrels downwards with very hard wispes, and to rub them so hard as may be; and whilst his limbes are thus in rubbing, you shall take a course rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

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with them rub the Horse exceeding much in the nape of the Neck, or the Polle just betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholesome, than these frictions and chafings, for they dissolve humors, revive all naturall heate, bring a cheetefull nimblenesse into the limbes, and purge the head of grosse, cold, and rough matter, cleansing and purifying the Braine, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced backe to its first strength and ability.

As soone as you have ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horse take his rest for two or three houres, and onely leave a locke or two of sweete Hay in his Racke, and no more, for the least quantity of any thing too much soone cloyeth a sicke Horse.

In the Evening you shall come
to

30 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

to the Horse againe, and having rubbed all his limbes and head, as was before shewed, you shall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the best and purest *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Storax*, and as much *Benjamin*, and bruise all them together; I doe not meane bruise them to small powder, but onely breake them into small lumpes, and mixe them well together, so that taking them up betweene your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but some of all. Then take a Chafingdish, and if it be possible, a Chafingdish after the manner of the perfuming Chafingdishes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the smoake avoydeth, and in this Chafingdish put well kindled Wood coales, or small Charcoale, then take some of the aforesayd perfume, and lay it upon the Coales, but in any wise so as it
may

may not flame but smoake, then hold the Chafingdish under the Horses nose, and let the smoake goe up into his Nostrilles, and thus perfume him well for the space of a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre at the most. Now it may be the Horse may seeme coy to receive this at the first, because it is strange unto him, but doe you continue the action, and cherish him for be you well assured, after hee hath once received the smell into his head, he will be as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horse more, or more rejoyceth his spirits, than sweete savours, and odoriferous smels, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeft.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you shall finde by experience in the working) it dissolves

32 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

solves tough matter into water, and brings it away in such abundance, that it is sometimes ready to extinguish the fire as it falleth. It is the greatest comforter of the Braine that can be, and from thence sendeth such cheerefulnesse to the heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are diuerse other perfumes which weake Farriers use in this case, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, give the smoake to the Horse: But this is a stinking savour and no perfume, and although it make the Horse snore and neese, and so you may imagine it avoideth foule matter, yet it is nothing so, but it offendeth both his Braine and Stomacke, and by the noysomnesse of the smell, dulleth and weakeneth the spirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity; for from rottennesse

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ness there can but rottenesse proceed.

Next there is the Perfume of *Brimstone*, either simple of it selfe, and put upon the fire; or else compound with an other body, as *Butter*, *Oyle*, or the like, and so thrust up into the Horses nostrils. This I must needes confesse is a sharpe Perfume, and evacuateth much foule matter, and dissolveth the thickest matter into thin water: But yet you must know, that there is in this *Sulphure*, or *Brimstone* a certaine earthy and poysonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts; but is also most malignant and injurious both to the eyes of Man and Beast, so that like *Margery Goodcove*, if it have one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalkes of *Onions*, *Garlick*, *Leekes*, *Mustard seed*, and the like, or the Perfume of the Fruites themselves

D

34 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

selves either burnt or boyld ; but these are also great enemies to the eyes of an Horse, so that I can by no meanes allow them, especially for this reason, because that generallly all these inward sicknesses in Horses doe most of all afflict the head and eyes, to which these things are enemies.

Also there is the Perfume of *Wheat, Peniroyall, and Sage*, boyld til the *Wheate* burst, and so put it into a Bagge fastened about the Horses nose. This I must confesse is the best of many, yet it is much too weake for a strong infirmity, and the *Peniroyall* hath a bitternesse that is offensive.

As these, so I could nominate diuerse other, but none so excellent as the first of all prescribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horse hath been well perfumed, as before said, you shall let him rest for a quarter of an
houre

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houre, and then give him such food as he will eat, either Bread or Oates; of which how little soever he eateth it skils not, for it is to be intended that his stomacke is now at the weakest.

After he is fed you shall trosse up his Litter, for you must know that hee must stand upon Litter Night and Day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and but a locke or handfull of Hay, that you may be sure to have him very fasting the Next Morning, and so let him rest all the Night without disturbance, The next morning early, you shall take halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greekes* call it, becaule of the number Five, which, *Diapente* is thus made & compounded.

Take of round *Aristoloch*, ʒof
Gentian, of the best *Myrrhe*, of *Bayberries*, and of the purest shavings of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beat all

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but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter into a fine powder, and searse it through a fine Searse, then likewise beate the *Myrrhe* by it selfe, and searse it also, and then mixe all well together in Morter, and so keepe the powder in a close Gally-pot.

When you have taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you shall put it into a pint of the best *Muskadine* that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, tossing it well to and fro, because otherwise the *Myrrhe* will clotter and lumpe together: when it is well brewed (after you have made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horses Cloathes) you shall with a Horne give him this Potion to drinke. Then if he have any small strength, you shall mount his backe, and walke up and downe in some warme or sunny place for an houre, or thereabout; then set him up in the Stable warme and
well

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well litered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him so stand and fast for an other houre, or more; then offer him a little sweete Hay, or any other meate that he will eate, and so let him stand till betwixt twelve and one of the Clocke in the afternoone; at which time you shall first rub his Head and Legges well, as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you shall perfume him, as was before said, and both those workes finished, you shall give him a sweete Mash, as was also shewed before, and so let him rest till the evening, at which time you shall offer him either Oates or Bread. but in little quantity, as handfull by handfull, and be sure it be sweete and cleane drest, sifted and dusted, and so let him rest till eight of the clocke at Night, at which time you shal againe perfume him. Then put sweete Hay in his Racke, tesse up his Litter & right his

38 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

Cloathes, but in any wise bare not his body: then having made the Stable cleane, you may leave him to his rest for that night.

The next day being the third day, you shall doe all things as you did the second day, already rehearsed. As first you shall give him his Portion of *Diapente* and sweet wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Mash, at Evening and Night his perfume, with all other observations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you shall finde alteration and health approaching, which you shall know by his stomacke, by his more cheerefull countenance, and by other outward gestures, and finding that health is comming, you may then forbear to give him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dressing, and moderate exercise,

cise, neither shall you give him any more Mashes, for although they be wholsome in the extreamity of sicknesse, yet being any thing too much used, they take away the Horses stomach, and brings him to a loathing of other meat; and therefore in stead thereof, you shall in the Morning after your Horse is well rubd and drest, take a pottle of faire Water, and heat it scalding hot, then put it into a gallon, or two of cleere cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldnesse thereof, and then being scarcely lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke : You may, if you please, throw an handfull of Bran, or an handfull of Wheate-Meale into the Water for it is good, and not hurtfull. As soone as the Horse hath drunke, take his backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At Noone perfume him, at Evening

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ing water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner. Feed him at usuall houres as in time of health, and thus doe for three or foure dayes more, then finding his strength increasing, you may by degrees abate his Cloathes, you may water him abroad at some cleare River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the same custome as you did in best health.

Thus you see the manner how to cure an Horse that is sicke, but not violently sicke, and as it were at the very poynt and doore of death, which cure is this which followeth.

*To cure any violent Sicknesse, if the
Horse be at the very poyn
and doore of
death.*

IF you shall have an Horse in this
extreamity, and desperate case,
then the first thing you doe, you
shall open his necke veine, and let
him bleed very well: Then two
houres after his bleeding, take two
Ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*,
before rehearsed, and beat it in a
Morter with as much clarified, pure
life Hony, as will bring it to a Sub-
stantiall Treakle, for this is an excel-
lent Treakle, and of the *Italians*
called Horse-Mithridate, and is the
same which our Physitians call *The-
riaca Diatesaron*.

When

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When this Confection is made, you shall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and dissolve it in a pint and an halfe of *Muskadine*, and so give it the Horse to drinke with an Horne: Then if he have so much ability of Body, walke him up and downe for halfe an houre, or an houre, either in some sunny place, or some close Barne, or empty House; then set him up, and let him fast full another houre.

At Noone give him, if you can get it, a gallon, or neere there about of the first running of the strongest Ale, before it be put to Barne, and when it is cleere, strong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then give him a sweet Mash, perfume him, rub him, cloathe him, dyet, and order him in all respects as are shewed you in the former Cure, and thus you shall doe for three dayes together without all fayle, and then no doubt

doubt but you shall see health approaching.

At the end of three daies you shall ordeare all sorts of Mashes of both kinds, and follow all the prescriptions before declared.

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulness of the Horses Body, you shall finde any hard Pustules or Swellings to rise up betweene the Horses Chops, and at the Root of the Tongue, then you shall first clip away the hayre as close as may be; then you shall take

Waxe-Candle, and therewith burne the swelling, till you may scarifie the Skinne, then take a peece of Leather, somewhat larger than the swelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, spread thereupon in some thicke manner your blacke Shoemakers-Waxe, that is well seasoned and new; then warming over a
few

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few Coles, lay it upon the swelling
and remove it not, till it either fall
off by it selfe, or els the sore break
then renew the Plaster and with
only heale up the Sore. This
Plaster for the cheapenesse, and
meannesse will hardly win credit
with those which are curious: But
I dare assure you (that are a love
of Truth) that there is not a more
excellent or Sovereign Plaster
which belongs to an Horse, for
ripeneth and breaketh any Impostu
mation whatsoever, it asswageth a
ny hard swelling or tumor, whether
in Ioynts or other Fleshy parts, and
it healeth what it breaketh or ripe
neth, and with its heat it dissolveth
all manner of humors that are knit
together, and occasion paine of
swelling.

There is another accident which
attendeth the sicknesse of Horse
and that is Costivenesse, or Bell
binding, which maketh an Horse
th

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that he cannot Dung, or avoyd his
Ordure. This accident when at any
time it hapneth, it shall bee good
for you first to take him, that is, you
shall annoynt your hand all over
with sweete Butter, or clarified
Hogges grease : Some use Oyle of
Olives ; but it is too sharpe and too
hot, and many times (if the action
be used too roughly, or unadvised-
ly) it breedeth exulceration and
sorenesse in the Tuell, and inward
parts. Therefore, as before I said,
take either Butter or Hoggs grease,
and your hand being all besmeared
therewith, thrust it up into his Tuell
till you feele his Ordure, and then
drawing out as much thereof (if it
be black and hard) as conveniently
you can, without doing injury to
the Horse, or striving with your
hand to goe too farre : And if you
find it to be very sore baked with-
out, then after you have raked and got
out what you can, you shall take a great
Candle

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Candle or Percher of three or foure in the pound at the most, and cutting off an inch or two of the upper or smaller end, with your hand annointed as before, thrusting the great end forward, put it up into his Tuell so farre as you can get it; then suddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behind you, clap downe his Tayle close to his Tuell, & drawing it up betweene his Legs, hold it with both your hands hard and constantly for the space of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horse's body, and so separate and breake his Ordure, that upon the letting loose of your hands, he will presently dung.

This you may doe in every case of extremitie, but not otherwise, and beleeve it, you will finde this the most excellentest Suppository of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can worke with grea-

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ter efficacy, or more wholesome-
nesse.

There is another accident which
attendeth the sicknesse of Horses,
and that is quite contrary to this be-
fore rehearsed, & is called Laxative-
nesse or Loolenesse of Body, which
is expressed by a vehement and vio-
lent scowring: This if at any time
it shall happen, you shall at first note
the violence thereof, and the conti-
nuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the
thinnesse, the sharpnesse, and the oft
and speedy avoyding of the Excre-
ments.

The continuance is knowne by
the unchangeablenesse of the Infir-
mity, and by the proceffe and long
continuance of time, contrary to
all naturall and wholesome custome,
for you are to observe that an Horse
may have a scowriag for a day, or
two, or a little more, and this is not
unwholsome, but naturall and good,
and

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and if after it stay of it selfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, & bring the Horse into any extraordinary weakenesse of Body, then you shall seeke to stop it in this manner

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good Spoonfull or two of fine Beane flower, and as much *Bole-armoniacke* finely beaten to powder, boyle all together till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarme give it the Horse with an horne, and doing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will binde the horse; which if it do not, then you shall take a quart of Red-Wine, and put thereunto a handful of the Hearbe called Shepherds Purse, and halfe so much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Hearbe and the Barke be soft, then strain it, and put thereunto two Spoonfull of the powder of Cinnamon, and being

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being made lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke with an horne, and this doe one morning, or two, or three, if neede require. For mine owne part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and so I hope all men shall finde that approve it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Booke for Sickneses of what extreamity soever, I make you rely onely upon *Diapente*, or Horse Methridate, which is a kind of *Diateffaron*. And for as much as at many times, & in many places, those things cannot be had, then in such extreamity, and the Horse being at the point of death, in stead of the powder of *Methridate* aforesaid, you shall take halfe a pint of *Dragon* water, and dissolve into it, a good spoonefull or more of the best *Treacle* upon a soft fire of embers; then being lukewarme, give it the Horse to drinke with an horne, and thus doe for a morning, two, or three, till
E you

50 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

you see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all infection and evill from the heart, comforts the spirits, and restores nature to its first best strength.

And thus you have the uttermost secrets of my heart, concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sicknesses in Horses, how desperate, mortall or contagious soever.

The preventing of all inward sicknesses.

THe preventing of inward sicknesses, consisteth in two special observations and considerations.

The first is to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it that

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that it ariseth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent sicknesse that it offend not your Horse at all; it is an excellent course when you put your Horse to grasse, ever three or foure dayes before you turne him out, to take Blood from his necke veine, then the next day after to give him a pinte and a halfe of *Muskadine*, and halfe an ounce of the powder of *Dispente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horse *Methridate*, or *Treacle*, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he have beene used to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall observe when you let your Horse blood, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodnesse or badnesse of the blood when you behold it, for the losse of good blood is unwholesome, and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood, is both dangerous

52 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

rous and noysome. Also if you observe, when you take blood from your Horse, to receive it into a vessell, and by stirring it about continually as the Horse bleedeth, to keepe it from clotting, then having bled, to take the blood and to besmeere it all over the Horses backe and body, you shall finde it wonderfull wholesome; for it comforteth the body, cleareth the skinn, and breedeth a rejoycing in all the Horses vitall parts.

Now if you have no determination to put your Horse to grasse, and yet you would prevent inward sickness, then you shall observe once in two or three moneths, when you have the best leasure to rest your Horse after it, not to faile to give your Horse *Muskadine* and *Diapente* of *Muskadine* and horse *Methridate* as was before shewed, and not to let blood at all, for this very Potion is the greatest purger and purifier of
th

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the blood that can be, and avoideth
all that yellow cholericke matter,
and other evill and undigested hu-
mors which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to observe here,
that although I only prescribe *Mus-
kadin*, wherein you shall dissolve
your Powder, or *Metbridate*, yet
know that when you can not get
Muskadin, or other sweete Wine,
that then you may take strong Ale,
or Beere, but in a greater quantity,
for as you take but a pint and an half
of Wine, you shall take of Beere or
Ale, a full ale quart; as for the pow-
der of *Metbridate* you shall keepe
the first quantity already prescri-
bed: and if you warme your Beere
or Ale a little on the fire, it will not
be amisse, but better, yet that I re-
ferre to your owne discretion.

Now to take sicknesse at the first
approach, and to prevent it, that it
arise not to any great danger, you
shall by all meanes observe to looke

54 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

well into the occasions of sicknesses which are already shewed, and into the signes of these occasions, and if you finde your selfe guilty of any of those occasions, or that the Horse discovereth any of the former signes, then presently let the Horse blood, and three severall mornings after, give him the drinke or Potion before prescribed, and undoubtedly it will prevent all the force of sickness, and restore the Horse to his former strength, and good estate of Body. And thus much of all inward sicknesses and their prevention.

Two sorts of Bals to cure any violent
Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heart
sicknes, to purge away all molten Grease,
to recover a lost Stomacke, and to keepe
the Heart from fainting with
exercise, and to make
a leane Horse fat
suddenly.

TAke of Aniseedes, of Comin-
leedes, of Fenegreek seedes, of
Canthamusseedes, of the Powder of
Elicampane roots, of each 2. ounces,
beate them and searse them to a ve-
ry fine Powder, then adde to them
one ounce of the flower of Brim-
stone, then take an ounce of the best
juyce of Licoras, and dissolve it in
halfe a pinte of white Wine, which
done, take an ounce of the Oyle of
Aniseedes, and as much of the Sir-
rup of Coltsfoot, then of Sallet Oile
and of fine Life Honey, of each halfe

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a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powder, and with as much fine Wheate flower as will bind and knit them together, then worke them into a stiffe paste, and make thereof Bals somewhat bigger than French Walnuts, and so keepe them in a close Gallypot, for they will last all the yeare: and when you have occasion to use them, take one, and anoint it all over with Iweet Butter, and so give the Horse every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse, then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your usuall custome, and thus doe (if it bee to prevent sicknesse) for three or foure mornings together, but if it bee to take away infirmity, then use it at least a weeke, or more, if it bee to take away molten Grease, or foulesse, then instantly after his heate, and in his heate onely, but if it be to fatten

fatten a Horse, then use it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pils: you may then at your pleasure dissolve one of these Bals either into sweete Wine, Beere or Ale, and to give it the Horse to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Bals, you shall make you these second Bals.

Take of wheate flowre six pound or more, as shall suffice to make stiffe the Paste, then take of *Aniseeds*, of *Cominseeds*, of *Cantharus*, of *Fenugreek*, of ordinary *Brimstone*, of each two ounces, of *Saller Oyle* a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a halfe, of *Whitewine* a pottle, beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest make them into a stiffe Paste. Then of this Paste take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fist, and dissolve it in two, or three gallons

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lons of cleere cold running water, by washing and laving the Paste therein, and so give it the horse to drinke at his ordinary watring times, or at any other time when he is disposed to drinke, for he cannot drink too much of this water; then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, doe not cast away the bottome, but filling the vessell up againe with new fresh water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus doe foureteene dayes together at the least, and you shall see wonderfull effects arise thereof.

This water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And other lesser Bals first spoken of, purge the stomacke and intrals of all foulness, avoydeth molten Grease, and fortifyeth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evill in the Body.

And this small Ball (if it were
for

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for my life) would I give to an
Horse immediately upon his draw-
ing forth, if he went either to
run, to hunt, or to use any
violent or extreame
labour.

Another

Another way how to fatten a Horse suddenly.

THere is an other way to fatten an Horse suddenly, but not better than that before shewed, yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your owne discretion.

Take of *Elicampagne*, of *Comin-seeds*, of *Turmerick*, of *Aniseeds*, of each two ounces, of *Grounsell* an handfull, boyle all these very well with three Heads of *Garlick*, cleansed and stamped in a gallon of strong Ale; then straine it well, and give the Horse a quart to drink lukewarme in the morning fasting, then ride him till hee bee warme, then set him up warme, and thus doe for foure or five mornings, and then turne the Horse to grasse (if the time of the yeare be sutable there fore)

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fore) and hee will feede wonderful-ly and suddenly.

But if the time of the yeare serve not for grasse, then you shall keepe him in the house, and over and besides the drinke before shewed you shall take the fine powder of *Elisampane*, and the fine powder of *Cuminseedes*, of each a like quantity, mixe them well together, then every time you give your Horses provender, which would bee at least thrice a day, as morning, noone, and night; take halfe an ounce of this Powder, and sprinckle it by little and little into his Provender; for feare of offence, till all be eaten up. And thus doe for foureteene daies together at the least, and you shall see the Horse prosper in wonderfull and strange manner.

Her

*How to keepe a Horse or Iade from
tyring.*

IF you ride on a tiring Iade, or feare the perplexed cruelty of a tyred Iade, then be sure to carry about you the fine searse powder of *Elicampne*, and when others baite their Horses, or that you come to the place of Bayte for your Horse, the first thing you doe, set up your Horse warme, and doe not walke him. After he hath beene well rubbed, take a quart of strong Ale, and put thereto halfe an ounce of the Powder of *Elicampne*, and brew it all together, then give it the Horse with an horne, which done, tye his head to the Racke, for you need not care for Provender till night, at which time Provender him well, and in the morning give him Oates or Bread, or both, in plentifull manner,

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ner. and bring ready to back him, give him the former quantity of Ale, and the powder aforesaid, and doubtlesse you shall find him to travell with great courage and spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of *Penny-royall*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall finde it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to travell lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, doe happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Herbe called *Arse-smart*, rubbe his backe all over very hard, then laying *Arse-smart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him goe. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost unsufferable, and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and seldome, or when extreamity requi-
reth it.

Another

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*Another Receipt against tiring, or
for any sere or dangerous Cold.*

TAKE of the best *Indian Necotian* (which we call *Tobacco*) and be sure it be not sophisticated, or by any other accidentall meanes adulterated. Dry this in the Sunne in a Glasse close luted, then pound it very small, and mixe it with an equall quantity of the Powder of *Cockles*; then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and the Oyle of *Cloues*; make the Powder into a Paste, or solid body, then make pretty round Bals thereof, as bigge as *Walnuts*, and dry them in the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes, otherwise called the *Dogge* dayes, then keepe them close in a sweete Gally Pot, and give them as Pils in the time of necessity, that is to say, a Ball at a time, whensoever your Horse

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Horse shall faint in travell, or if
your Horse have taken any fore
cold, or surfeit, then give him the
Ball in the morning fasting, and lee
him have a little exercise after it,
then cloathe warme, rub well, and
be sure not to lay any cold water to
the Horses heart, without moderate
exercise after it, for of all dangers
that is the greatest.

Seasons, neither can be effected
all times and places, therefore
will let you down here the secret
of my knowledge, and those ready
care and approved receipts which
I never found faille, but to work
that goodnelle which I have ever
found.

Therefore, whensoever you find
your Horse taken with any extreme
old Cold, dry Cough, or Purbeck
~~(which is a great danger)~~
ken winded) you shall take three
quarters of an ounce of the Con-
serv

66 The Faithfull Farrier.

*Another receipt for any extraordinary
Cold, dry Cough, or purficknesse in
an Horse, which the weake Farriers
call broken winded.*

BEcaule the former Receipt is
curious in the making, and asketh the observation of Times, and Seasons, neither can be effected at all times and houres, therefore I will set you downe here the secrets of my knowledge, and those ready, easie, and approved Receipts which I never found to faile, but to worke that goodnesse which I have ever desired.

Therefore, whensoever you finde your Horse taken with any extreme old Cold, dry Cough, or Purficknes (which ignorant Farriers call Broken winded) you shall take three quarters of an ounce of the Con-
serve

The Faithfull Farrier. 67

serve of *Elicampane*, and dissolve it in a pint and a halfe of the best Sack and so give it to the Horse with an Horne, in the morning fasting, and ride him a little after it. And this you shall doe divers mornings together, till you see the infirmity decrease, and waste away.

Now because there is some curiosity in the making of this Conserve of *Elicampane*, and that divers men doe compound according to their divers opinions, I will here shew you the severall compositions, their severall uses, and their severall vertues, together with mine owne opinion of the goodnes, as I have found it in my practise, and so leave it to your owne judgement.

The Conserve of *Elicampane*, is of two kindes, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The Simple Conserve is made in this manner.

Take of the purest Rootes of *Eli-*
campane

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campane, that are preserved in sweet Sirrup, and beat thole Rootes and the Sirrupe together in a Morter, till you have brought it to an entire thinne substance, then with the finest refined Sugar that can bee gotten, thicken it up, and bring it to the perfect body of a Conserve, then put it in a Galley pot, and keepe it close and use it in time of necessity, as was, before shewed.

This Simple Conserve is of excellent use, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or stopping, it comforteth the Lungs; inlargeth the Winde, purgeth the head of all filthy matter, and dissolveth many other obstructions, yet is not this the best Conserve, nor worketh the best effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any at- tainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that case you shall flye to the Compound Conserve which is made in this manner.

Take

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Take the best candyed Rootes of *Elicampane* that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Sirrup of *Coltsfoote*, till it be brought to a very thin substance, then with the finest refined Sugar thicken it, as before shewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conserve; then keepe it close in a Galley pot, and use it with Sacke, as was before declared.

This is the true Conserve, and hath the greatest vertue; for I have knowne it in the continuance of a small time, and by the dayly use thereof, to take away divers dry (and supposed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heaving of the body, and so enlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before swift like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and slow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath beene quite put away.

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Now whereas I prescribe unto you the taking of the candyed roots of *Elicampne*, I thinke it not amisse, because the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow, to shew you how you shall Candy them your selfe: As thus,

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolve it in Rose water, then boyle it to an height, and when the Sirrup is cold, put in your Rootes, being cleare and well clensed, and let them rest in the Sirruppe a pretty space, then take them out, and boyle the Sirruppe over againe, and as before put in your Rootes, then boyle the Sirruppe over againe the third time to an hardnes, putting in more Sugar, but no Rose-water, then put in all your Rootes, the Sirruppe being cold, & so let them stand til they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers or any other thing else.

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Now if you finde any difficulty either in the making, or the procuring of these Medicines before shewed, or that the infirmity not being great, or dangerous, you thinke a Medicine of lesse force and easier to compasse, will accomplish it.

Then you shall take of the Sirrup of *Coltsfoote* an ounce, of the fine Powder of *Elicampagne*, of *Aniseeds*, and of *Licoras*, of each halfe an ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, divided into two parts, then with as much sweete Butter as will suffice, worke all the former Powders, and one part, or halfe of the Sugar Candy and all the Sirrup, into a stiffe Paste, then divide into two or three Bals, and roll them into a round forme, or the fashion of an Egge, and after roll them all over in the other halfe, or part of the Sugar Candy, and then give this whole quantity at one time to

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The Horse in the manner of a Pill, and give them in the morning fasting, then ride the Horse halfe an houre after the giving, and let him fast two houres at the least, after he commeth in, and let him be warme cloathed, and stopt, and his Limbes and body well rubbed, especially his Head; Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but so, as he may have exercise after it, and let his exercise be moderate & not violent, let his Hay be a little sprinkled with Water and his Oates with Beere or Ale; as for Bread, it is of it selfe moyst enough; and let all his meate generally be well dusted, sifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offensive than foulenesse, and drynesse, nor more comfortable than cleannesse, provided that your Corne be not greene and unsweete in the Mow or Reeke, your Bread new, nor your Hay unsweete or rotten.

Thus

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Thus you shall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for diuers, till you finde amendment; neither shall you spare any travell or occasion; but having Medicine about you, use it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addes to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able.

un

74 The Faithfull Farrier.

*An excellent scowring after any sore
Heate, or for any fat Horse after his
exercise.*

TAKE a quart of good Sacke, and
set it on the fire in a Balon, or
open Skiller, and when it is warme
take an ounce of the cleereft Rosen
and bruiſe it exceeding ſmall, then
by degrees little after a little, put it
into the Sacke, and ſtirre it faſt
about for feare of clotting, and
when the Sacke and it is incorpora-
ted, then take it from the fire, and
put thereto halfe a pinte of the beſt
Sallet-Oyle, and in the cooling ſtirre
them all well together, then laſtly,
take an ounce of the browne Sugar
Candy beaten to Powder. and put
it in alſo, and being lukewarme, give
it to the Horſe in the height of his
heate, as ſoone as you come home
from exerciſe, then rub hard, clothe
warme

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warmed, and let him fast at least two
houres after, but yet depart not
your selfe, or some Deputy for you,
out of the Stable, but stay and
keepe the Horse stirring, and wa-
king, partly by extraordinary noyse
and clamour, and partly by action
about him, or making him move up
and downe as he standeth, for there
is nothing more hurtfull to the
Horse, or the working of the Medi-
cine, then sleepe, stillnesse, and rest;
and nothing better or more availe-
able to the working of the Medicine
than action or motion: for they
make the spirits worke, and stirre
up those humours which should be
removed, when rest keepes the spi-
rits dull, and the humours so inclo-
sed and reserved, that Nature hath
nothing to worke upon.

Whensoever you give any scow-
ring, bee sure that day to give no
cold water after it, for it is binding,
and knitteth, and detainerh that
foule-

76 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

foulenes which the Scowring should take away.

Thus you see how to give a Scowring in the proper and due time: But if now either through Error, Ignorance, or Imagination, that your Horse is so cleane, that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion, that Scowrings are idle unnecessary things, and not to be used at all) yet your Horse having his Grease molten, and no course taken for the avoyding thereof, you finde he droopeth, and languisheth, as of force the Horse must doe, and experience dayly shewes it us. For the opinion that Scowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this case, upon the first apprehension of the evill, you shall give the Horse a sweete Mash in the Evening, which is in the same nature, and of the same quality that a Preparative is before a Purgation: Then the next mor-

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morning very early mount his back and in some convenient peece of ground, give your Horse a gentle heat. I do not meane that you shall run him furiously, or violently, but to gallop him gently, neither to heat him through the extremity of sudden and sharpe labour, but to warme him kindly, through the continuance of moderate exercise. Nor would I have you to melt his grease anew, but onely to loosen and stir up that which was before molten.

Your exercise being finished, doe not alight from his backe suddenly, but rub him as you sit on his backe, and so bring him home; then presently having the Scowring ready, as soone as you are alighted, give it him lukewarme, then rub him dry, cloathe and stop him very warme, and then in all other things doe as hath beene before declared.

78 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*For any dangerous Boils, Maw-wormes,
or poysoned Red-wormes.*

TAKE as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calcin'd*) as will gently lie upon a Silver Twopence, and lap it in a peece of sweete Butter, almost as big as an Hens Egge, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning fasting, the Horse having stood all night on the Mussell, or at the empty Racke, if it be possible, or otherwise (if the extremity of the disease compell you) at any othertime, draw forth the Horses Tongue, and make him swallow downe the Pill, then chase him a little up and downe, and after set him up warme, making him fast full two houres after, and it will kill all manner of Wormes whatsoever: Yet in the administration hereof, you must be wondrous circumspect
and

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and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a strong poysonous quality, so that by no meanes there must be taken more then is prescribed except with good caution.

Again, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little sweete Butter, as much as an Hazell-Nut, before you lap it up in the great lump of Butter, it will not be worse but better, and it will allay much of the evill quality. But this I leave to your owne discretion, assuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For Goutted or foule sweld Legges or other parts, by reason of melting the grease, or other accident.

First with a Fleame, prick the parts that are swelled, then take a pinte of Wine Lees, an ounce of Cominleedes, and an handfull of Wheate flower, and boyle them together till they be thicke, then apply this Poultis very hot to the sweld parts, renewing it but once in foure and twenty houres, then if this in two or three dayes draw it to an head, then launce it, and heale it either with a Plaister of Shoo-makers waxe, or else with the yoalk of an Egge. Wheate flower and Honey beaten together to a Salve.

But if it doe not draw to any head, and yet the swelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound

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pounds, and much Virgin Wax, of
Rozen halfe a pound, of the Juice of
Isop halfe an ounce, of Galbanum
halfe a pound, of Myrthe secondary
halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabi-
cum halfe an ounce, of Deeres Suet
halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an
ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe
an ounce; boyle all these together in
an Earthen pot, and after it is cold,
take of Bitumen halfe a pound, of
Armoniacke an ounce and a halfe,
and of Costus as much; beate these
into fine powder, and then incorpo-
rate them with the other, and boyle
them all over againe very well,
which done, poure the whole mix-
ture into cold water, and then rolle
it into seven bigge Rolles plaister-
wise, after spread this Plaister upon
a peece of Leather, and fould it
about the sweld member, or lay it
upon the sweld part; & if any thing
then this will assuage it, and give
much strength to the Sinewes.

G

You

82 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

You shall by no meanes remove this Plaister, so long as it will sticke on.

This Plaister I must confesse, is costly and curious to make, but it is wonderfull soveraine, and of singular use. For the Horse that is continually kept with it; I meane that hath it applyed to his Limbes ever when he commeth from travell, he shall never be troubled with sweld Legges, nor yet ever put out Windgals.

Now if you will neither goe to this cost, nor endure this trouble, yet would have your Horse cured of this Infirmitie, then assuredly I know not any thing better or more approved, then continually both before and after travell, and in the House, manytimes in the day to lave and wash your Horses limbes, or other sweld parts, with the coldest and clearest Fountain Water that you can get, and sometimes let
the

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the Horse stand in some cold cleare River for the space of a quarter of an hower or more, up to the knees, and cambrels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poore soever it looke, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold Water, yet is the operation hot and fiery; onely this you must take to your remembrance, that this application appertaines not to Impostumations, but to Straines, and Swellings, which are without much anguish.

G 2 *To*

84 *The Faithfull Farrier.*

*To heale or dry up any old Ulcer
or cankerous sore.*

TAKE Masticke, Frankincense,
Cloves, greene Copperas, and
Brimstone, of each a like quantity,
of Myrrhe double so much as of
any one of the other. Beate all to a
fine Powder, then burne it on a cha-
singdish and Coales, but let it not
flame. Then as the smoake ariseth
take a good handfull of fine Lint, or
Towe, and hold it over the smoake,
so that it may receive all the per-
fume thereof into it. Then when it
is thorowly well perfumed, put the
Lint into a very close Boxe, and so
keepe it.

Then when you have occasion to
use it, first wash the Sore with
Urine, then dry it, and lastly lay on
some

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some of this Lint, or Towe; and thus doe twice a day, and it is a speedy Cure.

As this is soveraine for an Horse, so it is as soveraine for any man also.

G 3

To

*To cure the running Frush, or any Impostumation in the soale of the Foot,
to dry up Scratches, Paines,
and the like cankerous
Sores.*

TAKE old Vrine, and boyle it with good store of Allome, and keepe it in a close Vessell by it selfe; then take a good handfull or two of greene Nettels, strong and keene, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessell, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the household bread is drawn) then crush and bruiſe them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper beaten to as fine a Powder, & mixe both very well together, then keepe this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

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Now when you have occasion to use it, first wash the fore place with the Urine and Allome, made verie warme, and the sores thoroughly scowred; after dry them with a fine Lawne, or Linnen ragge, and lastly strow or pounce of the Powder, so as it may cover all the sore: and thus doe ever after travell, or once a day in the time of rest.

*For any sore Eye of Horse
or Beast.*

TAKE the shels of seven or eight Egges, and cleanse away the inner slyme from them so cleane as maybe, then lay those shels betweene two cleane Tyles, and so lay them in hot glowing Embers, and cover the all over, & on every side, and so let them lye a good space, till the shels be all dryed, then take them up, and beat the shels to a verie fine searst Powder, then with a Goose quill blow this Powder into the Horses eye that is offended with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any thicknesse, or fulnesse, and it is a certaine Cure; And thus doe Morning, Noone, and Night. But if it be for any watery or inflamed Eye, for any Bruise, Stripe, or descending humor,

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humor, then take a spoonfull and an halfe of the fine searst Powder of white Sugar Candy, and being mixt together with as much May-Butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof the best Sweet Butter) work both these Powders into a gentle Salve, and therewith annoint the Horses Eye Morning, Noone, and Night, for it cleanseth, purgeth, comforteth, and cooleth.

47

*For a backe sinew straine, or any
other Straine.*

TAke an ounce of Turpentine,
and two or three spoonfuls of
Aquavitæ, and beate them together
in a Bladder, or other Vessell, till
they come to a perfect salve; then
anoint the Straine very wel there-
with, and heat it in, either with an
hot Bricke, or else a Barre of Iron:
and thus doing three or foure
times, it will take away
the Strayne.

For

*For any old Straine, or lamenesse
in Ioynts, Sinewes, &c.*

TAke Boares Grease, Bolearmo-
niack, blacke Sope, and Nerve
Oyle, of each a like quantity, boyle
them well together, and then apply
it hot to the grieve, rubbing and
chafing it in exceedingly, and also
heating it in very well, either with
an hot Brickbat, or hot Fire shovell,
or an hot Barre of Iron, and thus
doe once a day untill the
paine doe depart
away.

For

For any griefe, payne, numbnesse, weaknesse, or swelling in Ioynts, that cometh of a cold cause.

TAKE Aquavitæ and heat it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part or member very well, and holding an hot Barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to sinke in; then take a Linnen cloth and wet it well in the same Aquavitæ; lastly take Pepper beaten and searst to a fine dust, and therewith cover the wet Cloath all over very thicke, and so fold it about the grieved part; then take a dry Rouller and roule it about the wet, and so let the Horse rest: And thus doe once a day at the least, till you finde amendment.

For

For any desperate and incurable
straine in the Shoulder, or other hid-
den parts, for any Fistula, Pole-
civill or other Impostu-
mation or Swel-
ling.

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a
gallon, two, or three, and almost
fill it with the Hearbe Arlesmart,
and Brookelime, equall in quantity
and equally mixt; then put to them
as much of the oldest and strongest
Urine that can be got, as will cover
the Hearbes all over, and fill the
Vessell full, then cover the pot close
with a stone, board, or such like
thing, and so let it stand, for this can
never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to
use it for any griefe aforesaid, you
shall take an earthen Pipkin, and
put

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put therinto both of the Urine and the Hearbes so much as shall be convenient for the grieve, and you shall boyle it well upon the fire. Then if it be for a shoulder straine, you shall take an old Boot, and cut off the Foot, so that you may draw it over the Horses foot, and about his knee, almost to the elbow of his shoulder, keeping the nether part of the Boote as close and strait about his Legge as may be, but the upper part (which covereth all the shoulders) must be wide and spacious: Into this Boote thrust all your mixture as hot as the Horse can suffer it, and lay it fast and close about the shoulders, especially before and behinde; then drawing up the upper part of the Boot, so fasten it to the Mayne of the Horse, that it may by no means slip down, but keepe constant and firme. And thus you must doe once or twice a day till the grieve depart.

As

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As for the effect thereof, you shall find it, for this is the violentest of all Medicines, so that if there be any foule matter that must come forth, this will in an instant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heale it: if there be no such thing, then in as short a time, it will drive away the offending humors, take away the swelling, and give present ease.

Yet would I have you use this but in extremitie, because for the time, the torment is almost insufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horse to endure.

Now if it be for a Fistula, or any such like Impostumation, or Swelling, then you may spare the Boote, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultis, and it will be altogether sufficient.

*For foundring, Fretting, or any
Imperfection in the Feet, or
Hoofes of an Horse.*

First pare thinne, open the heeles
wide, and Shoo large, strong and
hollow; then take a good quantity
of Cowes Dung, halfe so much
Grease, or Kitching-fee, a like quan-
tity of Tarre, and a like quantitie
of Soot; boyle all these verie well
together, and then boyling-hot as
may be, see you stop your Horses
Feet therewith daily, and it will not
only take away all anguish, but al-
so strengthen the Hoofes, and make
them to indure any labour. But
when you journey or travell the
Horse (as exercise awayleth much
for this Cure) then put in the afore-
said Stopping cold, the first night
after his labour, & adde unto it the
white of an Egge or two, for that
will

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will take away the heate and swelling
of the former dayes labour, and will
keepe the Brulh strong and drye But
in time of rest, let it be boyling hot
as aforesaid.

Now if the Hoofe bee naturally
brickle, or by accident broken, or
by the former infirmity dried up &
straitned, then to inlarge it, to make
it tough, and to make it to grow
swiftly, take of Pigges grease, or of
Hogges grease, of Turpentine, and
of Masticke, of each a like quantity,
and halfe so much Lard as of all the
rest, melt all but the Turpentine on
the fire, and being melted, take
it from the fire, and then put in the
Turpentine, stirring it about, in-
corporate all very well together,
then put it into a Galley-pot, and
when it is cold, be sure you cover it
close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice
a day annoynt the crownets of the

H

Horses

Horses Hoofes, close by the haire,
at the setting on of the Hoofe, and it
will make it shoot fast, and
grow tough and
large.

For hurts upon the Crowns of the heeles
as Over-reach, Stub, or
Pricks, &c.

First, take of Sope, and Salt, of
each a like quantity, and mixe
them together like a Paste : Then
having cut out the overreach, or
hurt, and laid it plaine, first wash it
with Urine and Salt, or Beere and
Salt, and with a cloath dry it, then
bind on the mixt Sope and Salt, not
renewing it in 24. houres, and thus
doe (if the wound be great) for
three or foure dayes together : then
having drawne out all the venome
(as this Salve will quickly doe)
take a spoonefull or two of Train-
Oyle, and as much Ceruse (which
we call white Lead) and mixe it to-
gether to a thicke Salve, then spread
that upon the Sore Morning and

H a Evening

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Evening till it be whole, which will be effected suddenly; for nothing doth dry up sooner, nor is more kindly and naturall, for the breeding of a new Hoofe than this, as you shall find by expe-

rience.
 Take of Salve
 Take a like quantity
 them together like a Paste: Then
 having cut out the overreach, or
 hurt, and laid it plain, first wash it
 with ~~Chine~~ ~~Salve~~, or ~~more~~ and
 salt, and with a cloth draw it then
 bind on the mixt Sops and Salt, nor
 renewing it more, hours, and thus
 doe (if the wound be great) for
 three or four days together: then
 having drawn out all the venome
 (as this Salve will quickly doe)
 take a Spoonfull or two of Train-
 Oyle, and as much Corale (which
 we call white Lead) and mix it to-
 gether to a thicke Salve, then spread
 that upon the Sore Morning and
 Evening.

*How to helpe the Surbating or sorenesse
in the Feet.*

VHen you finde your Horse
to bee Surbated, presently
clap into each of his forefeet two
new layd Egges, and crush them
therein, then upon the toppe of them
lay good store of Cow-dung, thus
stop him and in foure houres
he will recover.

For any bony excreſſion ariſing upon any member of an Horſe, as Splint, Spaven, Curbe, Ringbone. &c.

TAKE the Roote of Elicampane, well cleaſed, and lap it in a paper, and roſt it as you would roſt a Warden in hot Embers; then as hot as the Horſe can ſuffer it (for you muſt not ſcald) after you have rub'd and chaſ't the excreſſion, clap this thereunto, and binde it on hard, and in once or twice dreſſing it will conſume the excreſſion.

— **A**lſo if morning and evening you rub the excreſſion with the Oyle of Origanum, it will conſume away the hardneſſe.

*Observations in giving of Fire, or using
of Corosives, which heale all sorts of Farcies,
Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies,
Mangeis, Scabs, &c.*

THere are two wayes to give fire,
the one Actuell, and the other
Potentiall; the first is done by Me-
dicine, either Corosive, Putrefactive
or Causticke.

The Actuell fire stoppeth cor-
ruption of members, and stancheth
blood, provided the Sinews, Cords,
and Ligaments be not toucht. The
best Instruments to cauterize or
seare with, are of Gold or Silver;
the second best, are of Copper; and
the worst, but most usuall are of I-
ron.

The Potentiall fires are Medicines

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Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. Corosives are simple or compound; the simple Corosives, are Roch-Alome, burnt or unburnt, Red Corall, Mercury sublimed. &c. The compound, are Unguentum Apostolorum, Unguentum *Aegytiacum*, and Unguentum Coraceum, with others.

Medicines Putrefactive, are your Arseniek, Resalgar, Chrysocollo, and Aconitum.

Medicines which are Causticke, are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua-Fortis and the like.

Corosives are weaker then Putrefactives, and Putrefactives are weaker than Caustickes.

Corosives worke in the soft flesh, Putrefactives in the hard, and Caustickes breake the sound skin.

Thus you see the use of these things, you may apply them at your pleasure; for these cure all sorts of Farcies,

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Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies, Maunges, Scabs, and such like poysonous Infection.

This is a poysonous infection
which is caused by a
contagious matter, and is
communicated from one
horse to another, and is
characterized by a
swelling of the head, and
a running of the eyes, and
a discharge of the nose,
and a swelling of the
throat, and a difficulty
of breathing, and a
fever, and a loss of
appetite, and a
weakness of the
limbs, and a
general debility,
and a shortness of
life.

*How to defend a Horse fr om
Flies.*

THis is a noysome offence in the Summer time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arselmart, and steepe it in running water, and make it exceeding strong of the Herbe, and therewith sprinkle and wash the Horse all over, and no Fly will touch him a second time. The Ivy, or Rue, or Herbe of Grace will doe the like.

How

*How to make a white Starre, or white
Spot in an Horses face, or in any other
part.*

TAKE two or three Apples, the
lowest you can get, and rost
them at a quicke fire, then being in
the height of their heate, take one
of them in a Cloath, or other de-
fence, and having cut off the skinne,
clap the hot Apple to the Horses
Forehead, and hold it hard thereto
till the heate be asswaged; then try if
the Haire will come off, which if it
will not, then take another hot Ap-
ple, and doe as before : then when
the Haire is come off, as broad as
you would have it, take another hot
Apple, and clappe it to the scalded
skinne, holding it hard to, till all the
skin blister, and come off as well as
the

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the Haire, then annoynt the fore
place twice or thrice a day with
Money, and the next Haire
which commeth will
be white.

How

*How to keepe your woollen Horse-cloaths
Breast-cloathes, Rubbers, and the like
from Mothes.*

VWhen you turne your Horse
or Horses to Grasse, take
all your Woollen Cloathes, of what
kinde soever, and first wash them
cleane, and dry them, then hang
them in the Sunne, dust them, and
brush them, then lay them on some
Fleakes or other open things, a pret-
ty distance from the ground, and
spread all open; then take the Hoofes
of Horses, or Cattell, and chopping
them in peeces, burne them under
the woollen things, so as the smoke
may come to them in every part,
then being thorowly smoked, fold
them up handsomely, and betweene
every fold, strow the powder of
Wallnut-tree-leaves well dryed,
and

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and so lay them up in a Chest, and you shall never care for the offence of Mothes, which is very unwholesome for the Horse, and breeds in him a dislike.

Others use to rub their Cloathes on the wrong sides all over with the tops and tender parts of Wormewood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may also preserve any Arras, Tapestry, or other hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatsoever.

Plakes or other open things, put
the distance
the Hootes
of Hootes, or
them in place
the woollen things as the linke
may come to in in every part,
then being thoroughly lincked, fold
them up handsonely, and between
every fold, throw the powder of
Walnut-tree-leaves well dried,
and

FINIS.

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